

13
 depressing the user input switches 50 (e.g., momentary switches S3 and S4) down together and holding them down for a minimum of five seconds although other arrangements for entering the learn mode, such as dedicated learn mode switches could be used. When the controller 54 has entered the learn mode, it will alternate pin RA4 high and low causing bursts of current to flow through the current limiting resistor R5 and through the yellow light emitting diode (LED) 66 making the LED 66 blink. The controller 54 will remain in learn mode for 10 seconds and will store the signal configuration settings into memory 56 once a user input 50 is depressed. Since the momentary switches S3 and S4 of the transmitter 30 are coupled to the battery 60 on one side and to pins RB5 and RB7 on the other, the controller 54 is capable of determining when a user input 50 has been depressed by polling pins RB5 and RB7 to see if either have been driven high. If either pin has been driven high, the controller 54 knows that the switch (S3 or S4) connected to the pin driven high (RB5 or RB7) has been closed. The memory location where the signal configuration settings are stored is associated with the user input that was depressed so that the controller 54 will recall the correct signal configuration every time that input is depressed. Memory 56 may consist of a serial EEPROM such as PIC16CR62. –

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please add new claims 16-21, as follows:

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 16. (New) A method of operating a code learning apparatus having a plurality of signal configuration switches, comprising steps of:

- setting a combination of the configuration switches to define a code signal configuration;
- activating a learn mode of the code learning apparatus;
- reading the identified code signal configuration from the configuration switches during the learn mode; and
- storing the code signal configuration read from the configuration switches in a predetermined memory location.

17. (New) A method in accordance with claim 16, wherein the combination of the configuration switch settings comprises a security code.

18. (New) A method in accordance with claim 16, wherein the code signal configuration identifies a security code and a code format in which the signal is to be transmitted.

19. (New) A method in accordance with claim 16, wherein a code learning apparatus comprises a plurality of user input devices, the method further comprising steps of:

- identifying one of the user input devices; and
- storing a code signal configuration in a memory location associated with the identified user input device.

20. (New) A method in accordance with claim 19, wherein the learning apparatus comprises at least one transmitter, and the method comprises:

- identifying one of the user input devices during a transmit mode;
- reading from the memory the code signal configuration associated with the identified user input device; and
- transmitting a signal in accordance with the code signal configuration read from the memory.

21. (New) A method in accordance with claim 20, wherein the at least one transmitter is an RF transmitter, and the code signal configuration includes a type of transmitter, an RF frequency and a modulation format in which a signal is to be transmitted.

REMARKS

By this preliminary amendment new claims 16-21 have been added. The Applicants respectfully submit that the claims 16-21 added by this amendment are supported by the specification as originally filed and do not introduce new matter. For example, the subject matter of these claims is included on pages 9-10 of the specification.